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SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

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Civic Traitors.

Edwin S. Holmes, assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, was dismissed yesterday on the ground that he furnished advance information of the government cotton report and that he manipulated the figures of the reports for speculative pur-It is said that Holmes has become a

man of wealth in a few years, although receiving only a small salary from the government; that he is the owner of an apartment house in Washington and valuable property in other sections, and the presumption is that he made his money either by selling the government's se-crets or by trading on them in the market. This is one of the most serious questions of the day, not only in the government service, but in the managegossip that directors of corporations frequently use their information for specu lative purposes and too often to the detriment of the stockholders themselves, For example, they may know that at a certain time the dividend rate is to be lowered, and so they may go into the market and sell the stock "short." they have sold, they let out the secret that the dividend is to be reduc-By and by, when bottom prices are reached they "cover," and put the dif-ference between the selling and the purchase price into their pockets. Sometimes they put out rumors of reduced dividend for the sole purpose of depress ing stock in order that insiders may buy it up at a low price, and then, when they have accumulated all the stock they want, they increase the dividend and run the price up again.

But coming back to the question as it concerns government officials, it is an easy matter for those in possession of State secrets to trade on them to their advantage. Members of congressional committee, for example, who know that they are to make R certain report at a certain time, which will have necessarily an influence upon the stock market for good or for bad, may buy or sell stocks secording to their knowledge and reap a harvest of profits. It may be contended that if is lightlmate Congress to trade on the secrets of his position, but is it not obvious that if that should become the rule members of Congress and government officials generally who have great authority to official acts for the purpose of booming or depressing the stock market order that they may trade to advantages It is said that Statistician Holmes did that very thing; that he actually juggled

It is a serious question, and it is hard to say just what can be done to prevent that sort of treachery. The only sure remedy is for the people to select as their officials men of honor and character, who recognize that the official who betrays his trust to the government to is much a traifor as the scoundrel who tells out to the enemy in time of war. Traitors are traitors, and should be deale with as such, whether in peace or in

An Evil and a Remedy.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the frenzied orator of Boston, delivered yesterday a Ottoway, Kansas, a belated Fourth of July oration to the edification of the good people of that bleeding community Mr. Lawson spoke of men and measures of the thefts of arrogant millionaires the sufferings of the people, and, lastly, of the remedy. Of men, he said that J. A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, Became a great financier in a single night; tha James H. Ecklos, while comptroller of the currency, suddenly developed into great financier by dickering with John A. McCall, J. P. Morgan and other "frongied financiers" for the sale of a large slock of government bonds; that Anthony H. Brady became a great finencier by keeping bar in a political saloon in Albany and learning the tricks from his customers. There examples were cited to show that the great Ananciers of the

land are made of clay and not divinely he could take one of his thousand-dollara-year clerks and with the same oppor tunities make of him as great a financier as many of those whose names have become household words. Especially he fire frenzied phrases at Thomas F Ryan, and quoted freely from the recent article of Mr. John Skelton Williams on that subject, and it may be said, by the Mr. Williams was a Baltimore banker The personal part of the address was spicy all the way through, but we must hurry on to consider the weightier part. Mr. Lawson told his hearers how they had been robbed by the frenzled financlers; how they had been made to buy stocks and bonds at exorbitant prices how they had been made to pay out rageous railroad rates in order that interest on inflated bonds and dividends on watered stocks might be carned; how the money of the people was gathered into the banks at 3 per cent. Interes and then employed to promote oppressive corporations. It was the same old story and if Mr. Lawson is a good prophet th time is coming when the people will rise up in their righteous wrath and over throw the money changers and drive out those who gamble in stocks and wash their hands in the blood of the frenziedthat is to say, unless Mr. Lawson's advice should be taken, for he has a rem edy, and it is neither the ballot nor government ownership. He said that the voters were powerless, for he himself saw Rogers, of the Standard Oil Com-

President was as helpless in the "system's" net as a bull in a balloon. Worse than all, he said that the "system" owned the courts. As for government ownership, he said that would be luscious pie for the sys

pany, take five million dollars and ret

William J. Bryan of the presidency. He

has great respect for President Roose

with all his goodness and sense, the

"Afunicinal ownership," said he, "Municipal ownership," said he, "is a will-o'-the-wisp. The "system" circulates the idea of it among the people to keep them out of mischlef. It is a rattle and a rubber ring for the country to play with. If Regers and Rockefeller and the other frenzied financiers were starting over again, they would ask noth ing better than to begin in a world i which all the banks, railroads and many facturers were in the hands of the gov ernment, because they could steal ther casier, quicker, cheaper from elected authorities than from ly from elected : individual owners.'

But what is Mr. Lawson's remedy He not only stated it-it had been stated before-but emphasized it in his speech of yesterday. It is simple. It is as follows:

"The, first step is for the American to divorce themselves from "system" and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated

prices.
"Take the money thus realized and "Take the money thus realized and trust companies." "Take the money thus realized and place it in banks and trust companies, or, better still, in government. State and municipal bonds. In selecting banks and trust companies sieer clear, to the best of your ability, of those institutions that are linked up with the "system." When you all have done this you have cut the foundation from under the inflated price structure the "system." is maintainer structure the "system" is maintaining and a collapse is inevitable. When the value of securities declines to a given point the 'system' must throw over the stocks and bonds it is carrying, for, the stocks and bonds it is carrying, for, hear in mind, frenzied financiers never own outright the stocks and bonds that stand in their names. A financier worth \$20,000,000 will be found owning \$50,000,000 of stock, borrowing the \$40,000,000 from the funds of the people in the banks. When the 'system' sells, the public alone will be able to buy. Then the 'system' will be no more. There is my simple plan-to load up the 'system' with the stocks and bonds distributed among the people, in addition to the among the people, in addition to the stocks and bonds it owns itself. Then stocks and bonds it owns itself. Then deprive it of the money of the people. Result: the artificial price structure collapses, the stocks and bonds of railways and manufacturies and gas companies all drop to the real cost and values of the properties they represent. Then the people, the money owners, purchase the stocks and bonds, and having only to pay interest on their real values, can reduce rates of fares and freight and prices generally, and the revolution will then be complete." then be complete."

Simplicity itself. All together, Sel Stocks and bonds! Sold. Down goes the price and the "system." Bottom reached. Altogether again. Buy! "System" busted and put out of business. People in charge of the banks, the railroads and the factories, and reveling in hig profits and low prices. The wicked discomfited. The people triumphant and nappy. Everything lovely.

Great is Lawson and his Remedy,

The Badge of Office.

Pursuing the discussion in yesterday's paper, we remark that the wearing of gowns by judges would have a double influence, an influence upon the general public as well as an influence upon the judge himself. There is a great deal in appearance. There is much force in form and in insignia. A military company would be nothing like so impressive i the soldiers did not wear uniform. There is always a suggestiveness in blue coats and brass buttons. There would be a surgestiveness also in a judicial gown if the scople should become accustomed to it They would soon learn to associate the inrignia of the office with the office itself and would be more apt to think of the judge rather than of the man whenever they should see a judge in his official robes. Tuy would think of him as a representative of the court system rather than as a mere man, and Heaven knows we need to do everything in our power to impress upon the people of this land the dignity of the law and the court system and to inspire in them a reverential feeling for both,

for the judge himself, the robe would have much the same effect that the uniform has upon the conscientious soldler in time of war. The robe would be a constant reminder to him that in that capacity he was more than a mere man; that he was the representative of American justice.

There is much in environment and in what we call habit of thought. Environment has much to do with out's thoughts, One is serious when he goes into a centetery; one is a reverential when he goes

into the great cathedral; one is lightbearted when he goes into the theatre and sees a comic performance.

Every student knows that he can study best in his own study, where he is surrounded by books and the atmosphere of study. And just here, by way of diversion, we would say to parents that it is splendid plan to have a study room for he children and to reserve the room for that purpose, if possible, Send the children there to study and not to play, and always send them there during the study any child will finally come under the afluence of his surroundings and fall into the nabit of studying whenever he outers that dedicated room.

An Episcopal clergyman once remarked n our hearing that his surplice was a confort which none but a preached could understand; that it seemed to take him cut of himself and hide his personality from the congregation, and capacially did t suit him in the frame of mind and beart for preaching; that when he put on his surplice and entered the church the surplice itself kept him constantly reminded of the fact that he was the minister of God.

Let the judges wear robes by all means Moreover, we think that the courthouse bould be as fine a building as the county or city can afford, and that it should always be kept in good condition. We should pay much the same respect to our courthouses that we pay to our churches and any man who walks into a court-room and spits on the floor should be summarily hauled up and fined for contempt The Letter the courthouse and the better kept it is, the more impressive will the entire court system be upon the public.

These things may seem trivial to some but not to those who take a comprehensive view. The friend of a sculptor was once watching the artist at work, touching up this part and that and doing a great many little and apparently unneccessary things to what seemed to the friend a perfect piece of work, "Why do you worry yourself over these trifles?" asked the friend, "It is what you call trifles," replied the artist "that make success in art, and success is no trifle.

What Southern Editors May Do. The joint meeting of the Virginia and North Carolina Press Association's at Asheville, was so successful that it has occurred to some of the editors in these two States that it might be desirable to organize a Southern Press Association, to be composed of duly elected members of each and every State Association. Such an association would be in position to do the whole Southern country a vast deal of good. The representative editors could take up many subjects of practical interest to all the Southern States, and by co-operating bring them prominently into notice. It is hard to estimate the potent influence of an organized, systematic effort in this direction by the coubined press of the South. By agreement all Southern newspapers might publish coincidently, a series of articles South's advantages as an agricultural section and as a manufacturing section, and, as Editor Daniels of the Raleigh News and Observer remarked in discussing the subject, they could do a great deal in the way of advertising the South as a place of resort in summer and winter. They could also aid in preventing

special concern to the South. The State Associations meet largely for the purpose of recreation and social enjoyment, and it is well that they should do so. It is very pleasant and It is advan tageous for the editors to meet once a year in social relationship, for gatherings they swap ideas and form personal attachments, and the true spirit of journalistic fraternity is thereby promoted. But a Southern Press Association, such as we have in mind, would be of a somewhat different nature. The delegates would meet not for pleasure but for business, and in all their conferences they would discuss ways and means whereby they might promote the materal and political welfare of the South. There are enormous possibilities, and we hope that such an organization will be formed and put to work as soon as pos-

or proporting national legislature of

Is Saul Also Among the Prophets?

Only a few days ago we pointed out the fact that Mr. Ellhu Root looked much lke the logical candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1968. At the time the article was written, so for as we know, Mr. Root had not been thought of as the successor of the late

We pointed out that Mr. Root had loomed up as a Presidential candidate because of his recent success in fighting and vanquishing the Philadelphia grafters, the far-sighted political managers having read the handwriting on the wall that successful graft fighters are, in the present state of the public mind, the only men who can command the necessary support. We pointed out that the probability of the nomination by the Democrats of Governor Folk, of Missouri, another distinguished vanquisher of graftsmen, naturally turned the eyes

of the Republicans to Mr. Root. Since then Mr. Roosevelt has called Mr Root to the Cabinet to succeed Mr. Hay he as been called to the head of the Department of State for the purpose partly of putting him in training for the Republican Presidential nomination in -----

—TRY— HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

when the stomach is "out of order." A 50 years' record of cures is back of every bottle.

1908. Mr. Roosevelt seems also to realize that successful gwift fighters are the coming men in this good day of national and municipal reform. Let the good

Our Dignified Committee. "Resolved, That the candidates for Democratic nomination for United States Senator, Governor, Licutemant-Governor, Senator, Governor, Licutemant-Governor, of Senator, Gévernor, Lieutemant-Gevernor, Attorney-General and Suparintendent of Public Instruction, to be voted for in the primary election to be held in this city August 23, 1906, be, and they are hereby, requested to meet in person, or by duly authorized representatives, and to select and recommend to this committee, on or before the 18th day of August, the names of twenty-three (23) persons, one name for each precinet, duly qualified by law to act as judges of election in the gald primary."

Thus does the City Democratic Com-

Thus does the City Democratic Com-mittee invite the candidates to trespass upon its prerogative, offend its dignity and reflect upon its integrity.

Why this beating about the bush? Why was the Meredith plan, which was simple and practical and practicable, rejected for this cumbersome substitute? Wherein is the dignity of the committee preserved reflection"? Why did not the sensitive protest and retire when Mr. Saunders offered this offensive proposal?

But never mind. The principle has peen recognized. The committee understands that in the forthcoming primary here must be no juggling-that the election must not only, be fair, but above susplcion, and that is all The Times-Dispatch wants.

Cotton Manufacturing for Richmond.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we print the story of Danville's rise and progress as a cotton manufacturing town. The story is well worth reading. It shows how water power for the movement of machinery, and cotton fields for the tanosition, and the conditions being properly taken advantage of can work wonders in a commercial way.

The moral of the Danville story is as plain as big posters on the billboards, and Richmond may profit by a careful and carnest study of it. Richmond has all the power necessary for the movement of manufacturing machinery, all he capital necessary for putting the machinery in motion, and practically Richmond is just as near to the cotton fields as Danville-in fact, a little nearer, Richmond can have and should hav

an aven greater cotton manufacturing industry than Danville's. The profits, direct and indirect, from such an in dustry are simply enormous. What is Richmond going to do about it?

"The Universal God.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Thus saith the Lord, Because tie Syrians have said, 'The Lord is God of the hills, but He is not the God of the valleys'; therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye know that I am the Lord."-Kings xx:28.

This was the profound mistage which the Syriationofdiers made. But we fear the whole world its making the same mistake. The old the

What if on inquiry it should be proved that we have but a partial religion, a religion useful here, but useless there; an admirable contemplation for Sunday, but a grievous burden for Monday? What if we practically reverse the Syrian conception and say that the Lord is God of the valleys, but not the God of the hills? That we want Him in the dark and dangerous places, but we can fight for ourselves in the open and on the tops

Is ours a local or a un'versal God? Is it an errer to suppose that most of us have a God who is called upon special occasions? How many of us "live, more and have our being" in a God tha enriches and protects and trains to high nurposes the whole life, body, soul and For us does our God occupy the hills alone or the valleys a one? Or does He fill all things with the fulne s and silence of light? Some confine Him to the hills of specu-

lation and exclude Him from the valley: of daily life. They are the intellectual patrons and flatterers of God. He is too great to be realized. He is the Supreme Thought, the Infinite Conception, the Unmagnificent phrases: According to their view, He can take no part in daily experiences or in the common progress of life. He is grand, but uscless. He is glorious, but unapproachable. And there are some who recognize God in the valleys of trouble, but ignore Him on the hills of strength and joy. They call Him in professionally. He is kept for he hour of distress only. They make a convenience of God.

But God has as much, to do with our prosperity as with our adversity. Our breath is in our nostrils and our life is the daily gift of Ged.

The glory of our religion is that it comprehends and blesses the whole life. If life were a straight, short line, beginning and ending at points which the eye could plainly see; if it were an easy game which every one could at once comprohend; if it were a competition in business, or a race on an open road and upon equal terms, then perhaps we might say that religion was not needed. What is this life for which true religion must provide? It is no easy riddle what is its origin? What is this life?'It can curse and pray; it can descend to beastwrite poems in ink, build them in stone paint them in color. And it can drive away its genius and die in lunacy.

What is the hereafter of this multiplied life? Does it go out like a spark? Does it perish like a day? Does it burst like a bubble? or does it go forward to new scenes, grow up into nobler powers, study profounder questions and culminate, in the very holiness of God? These are some of the question that life asks itself.

They come from the very center of the soul, and are the very soul itself, translated into anxious but mocking words. the comfort stay of the soul. It encom-passes with an infinite sufficiency the passes with an infinite sufficiency the Hanover watermeions are in the throca whole life; it is equally strong at every of active training for August business,

point. It can run with the footinan; it can keep pace with the horses, and it can even subdue into peace the swellings of Jordan.

The Supreme Lodge of the temperance order of Good Templars is scheduled to meet in Belfast, Ire., August 10, when delegates will be in attendance from such faraway points as South Africa, Labrado and Iceland. All shades of religious be-Catholics, Hindus, Mohammedans and Christian Scientists will be represented.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that this order, which has perhaps done more for th advancement of temperance sentiment throughout the world than, any other organization, was born in this country, and from Massachusetts it has apread throughout the world. It now has a

It is gratifying to learn that a number of the counties and cities of the State have already assumed the expenses of the State primary to be held on August 22, and that a number of others have the matter now under consideration. State Chairman Ellyson is very much gratiif the friends of the primary will only we believe that the candidates for United States senator and elective State officors will have a large part of their as sessment returned to them. New is the lime to help the committees.

Several years ago the school teachers of Chicago asked for an increase of salaries. The request was turned down with the explanation that the taxes did not yield revenue enough to allow it The teachers then proceeded to uncove and report to the assessors enough un assessed or insufficiently assessed prop erty to yield the required amount, and so much more that Chicago was a larg gainer by the transaction. A simila raid by school teachers in some other cities might make some like revelations

We are truly glad that the Smith trial n Manchester has come to a close. was distressing and disgusting and gave an offensive odor to the local atmosphere But as to the verdict, let us rem that the jurors were sworn to justly as between the Commonwealth and the accused. They took the oath, and their's is the responsibility. We are always slow to criticise the verdict of a sworn jury of honest men,

Statistician Holmes, who has just been lischarged from the Agricultural De partment, is said to have made enough out of a free use of his statistics to own departm at house in Washington. There are no figures to show how much longer t would have taken him to own th whole Agricultural Department, but the evidence suggests that he was getting the necessary statistics ready.

On the Glorious Fourth the Petersbur, and it colebrated its birthday by getting out a twenty-two page edition that in dustrial, commercial, educational and professional activities of the good city of Petersburg. It was a splendid paper.

duced the cotton acreage and at the sam time increased the price, all of which enables our southern friends to find that there is something good in a government report after all.

been discharged from New York hosplials recently for flirting with patients. Unwise are the managers of those hos pitals, for what better medicine could be administered to patients than a few doses of real romantic flirtation.

Immunity from yellow fever and \$60,000 salary can heal all the wounds that Secretary Taft's sharp tongue could

The Fourth of July orators to the

contrary notwithstanding, distonesty is not a modern invention, as one Diogenes could testify were he present.

for an invoice of Panama troubles, but he will hardly get it filled. Secretary Taft is butting up against

ecome scarce in Chicago, the strike will probably soon come to an end.

Chicago has become partial to asphalt Strikers can't pull them up and throw them at folks. Marconi says he wants to talk around

he world. Tom Lawson could give him

some interesting pointers, What a shame to let a paltry \$50,000 stand between Peary and the North Pole in such weather as this,

The indicted meat packers are apparently keeping as cool as the weather will permit,

lasting peace with Japan. Wise man is that Czar. Sousa's "King Cotton March" is sea

Southland, sonable music once more in the sunny

NEW GROUPING OF POWERS TO COME

at one and the same time against Russia and against Germany resemble the Frenchmen who shake their fist at once in the faces of Germany and England. The Englishmen who only the other day were urging us to drop Russia in order to have a single base of support in London, ought now to see that any loosening of the double alliance would be a bad service to British diplomacy. England has no interest either in weakening Russia excessively or in cutting us adrift from her.

ier. It is Briton's interest not to drive Russla to join hands with Germany. An en-tente between these two Powers would be fattal to her, in emphasizing her Jap-anese policy she would risk, on the other, hand, assuring Japan of the predominat-leg influence at Pekin, and, on the other, lag influence at Pekin, and, on the other, of causing the resuscitation of the Continental triple entents of 1595. Her alliance with Japan, which she proposes to renew, and, it is said, to extend, ought, in her own interest to remain a restraining factor.

· America Also Changing.

As for the United States, which showed themselves at the beginning of the war ardently pro-Japanese, because they feared the effect of Russian development upon their economic expansion in China, they begin to change their point of view. they begin to change their point of view. The conqueror of the Phillippines, the aspirant to the position of mistress, indeed, thanks to the Panama Canal—America sees clearly now that her real rival will not be the land power which can employ in the Far East only a feeble portion of its energies and which will be inevitably recalled some day to Europe and the recalled some day to Europe and the Near East, but the triumphant sea power working and fighting on the spot with

working and lighting on the spot with all its energies.

The motto of American policy in that region is the open door. The Iapanese who posed as the champions of that principle in China have made a preferential market of their conquest of Formosa. The yhave established a ten per cent, ad a valueren duty upon all imports, made a valorem duty upon all imports, made a monopoly of the camphor harvest, and prohibited the sale of opium se that from that of their cousins of the New

The exposition of some of the terms of The exposition of some of the terms of the problem (it will be understood that we cannot enumerate them all) will suffice to show that the important role that European diplomacy, and in particular French diplomacy, will be called upon to play in the immediate future. It is right that Japan should have free scope to develop economically; it is good that she should find at her door the colonies she requires; it would be dangerous if she had to go elsewhere in search of them. Count Okuma said on December 25, 203: "After the intervention of Russia, Germany and France in 1895 the order of the day was 'no change in the North; go South.' Japan abandoning the idea of installing herself on the mainland, was alseating nersel on the maintand, was ai-ceady prepared to go South. In the South were the Philippines, Hawali; further South were Oceania and Australia. The neighboring countries began to fidget. I do not know if my recollection is exact, in August or September, 1895, treaty was passed between Japan and Spain by which the two countries pledged themselves to respect their possessions. • • •"

A Policy of Peace.

In return it is natural that Russia should desire access to the sea. But her original programme, as conceived by M. Witte, was one of commercial expansion, not of war and conquest.

That these principles may prevail, and that the legitimate aims of the States may be reconciled. It is essential that

that the legitimate aims of the States may be reconciled, it is essential that Europo should close her ranks and curb her covetousness. To have China respected by Japan, Europe must first show respect herself, and not begin over sgain the aggressive tactics of 1997 and 1808. She must guarantee the economic advance of the country—public works, railways, ports, schools, dushiesses; if she does not renounce the spirit of conquest; if she does not moderate her appetite, if she does not put down with a firm hand the era, of spollation, her overbearing will infallibly return upon herseft. ing will infallibly return upon herself.
That will be not only the "awakening of Asia," but the revolt of Asia, beside

that Secretary Taft's sharp tongue could inflict in a whole year. So thinks Mr. Wallace and so say many other folks.

If they do not hurry up with their little peace pow wowsky, Russia will have to withdraw her plenipotentiaries to work on mutinles at home.

The Fourth of July ocators to the large so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have so far overresched used in the European model. We have to which the Boxer insurrection will have been but child's play.

China insulted, disnembered, betrayed "China child's play.

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The Fourth of Asia." but the revolt of Asia, heside which the Boxer insurrection will have been but child's play.

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The Fourth of Asia." but the revolt of Asia, heside which the Boxer insurrection will have been but child's play.

China insulted, disnembered, betrayed "China child's play." China child's play.

The Fourth of Asia." but the revolt of Asia. The best child's play. to-day she sees in Japan the conqueror and the only possible champion of her

independence To Guard Asia's Rights.

Senator Morgan is supposed to have What we must do, then, is to safe-made a requisition on the White House guard the essential rights and interests of the Asiatics, while securing a guar-antee against all aggression on their part to establish among the Europeo Secretary Taft is butting up against a kind of servant girl problem in his sMort to secure a proper working force for the Panama Canal.

The Czar appeals to his peeple to be patient. A large number of them have become very patient under the vigorous management of the Cossacks.

A number of Italy's warships are reported as being entirely disabled. Iladn't heard that Italy's warships had come in contact with Togo.

Ji remains to be seen what manner of a lid Secretary Taft will find at Manila this trip and what he will do with it.

A few more p's in Professor Small's "paralyzing period of prosperity" might have made it little more peppery.

Society funds and brickbais having become scarce in Chicago, the sirikey and with the indispensables and girls the indispensable solidarity along with the indispensables and girl have indispensables solidarity; all the indispensables and girl hat he indispensables and girl have head tines that no single state may be able to infringe them with out raising at once the opposition of the others. May the governments adopt and thership at their may he potent the raising at once the opposition of the others. May the governments adopt and the may be discreted may be able to infringe them with out raising at once the opposition of the others. May the governments and put the may be the others. May the governments and put the sale in the sale in the property in the sale in the property to individual ambition and selfish rivalry. If Europe does not recognize this she lays up long and terrible trials for herself. To be a good French trials for herself. To be a good French trials for herself. To be a good French trials for herself and may American Powers a certain equilibrium along with the indispensable solidarity

We must not lose touch with any of the Powers; we must continue to work with all, as we have done for the last thirty years. We can explain ourselves frankly to everybody because we harbor no ulterior motive against any.

Whatever comes, it is time that Russia, having made the necessary sacrifices in the Far East and received guarantees for her future commercial development, should pick up the threads of her traditional policy. It is time that France should play in the Franco-Russian alliance the role that she ought to have played sooner for the benefit of woth peoples. It is time, in short, that our colonial policy should be subordinated to our general policy. We ought to bring ourselves to maintain in Europe, as in Asia, that balance of power which is the best guarantee of the independence of nations and of the peace of the world.

PAUL DESCHANEL,

Mr. Fulton Here.

Mr. Creed Fulton, who though a resident of Virginia, is in business in Washington, D. C., was a caller at the Governor's office yesterday. He says the talk he hears among Virginians in the Capital City is very favorable to the Governor, and that they are very much encouraged at his prospects for victory.

IS THE SENATE ON THE DOWN GRADE?

The conviction of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, has revived the percential controversy as to whether the United States Senate is decadent.

Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration is generally accepted by historians as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the United States. Is the Senate to-day inferior to the Senate of Marca it, 1885? If it has degenerated, the evidence of twenty years should be conclusive.

Eleven senators who were in office when Mr. Cheveland was first inaugurated are still members of that body. One of them, by the way, is John H. Mitchell, of Ore-

by the way, is John H. Mitchell, of Ore-gan. Ransas had no Joseph R. Button in 1885, but it had ig Preston B. Plumb to offset its John J. Ingalls.

Maine was represented in 1885 by the behaviors who serve the State to-day, Wil-liam P. Fyre and Eugene Hale, John T. Morgan, of Alabama, is still in the Senate, His colleague is Edmund W. Pettus, a wise octogenarian, by no means inferior to the James L. Push of 1885, Henry M. Teller and Thomas M. Bowen represented to the James L. Pugh of 1883, Henry a., Teller and Thomas M. Bowen represented Colorado, T. M. Patterson is more than the peer of Bowen, and Mr. Teller is still

the peer of Bowen, and Mr. Tener is such in the harness.

10 wa was represented by William B. Allison and James F. Wilson, J. P. Dolliver has nothing to lose in comparison with Wilson, Kentucky's senators were Joseph C. S. Blackburn and James B. Beck, Mr. Blackburn is still for the Senate. In 1885 Senator Epooner's col-Bock. Mr. Blackburn is still in the Senate. In 1885 Senator Spooners col-league was Philetus Sawyer. It is a long advance from a Sawyer to a La Follette. There are certain States which have lost in senatorial prestige during these two decays. Lodge and Crane are hardly the equivalent of Hoar and Dawes in Massachusetts. In Vermont Proctor and Dillingham are disjours, systemate. The Massachusetts. In Vermont Proctor and Dillingham are dubious substitutes for Justin S. Morrill and George F. Edmunds, Alger and Burrows in Michigan do not measure up to Omar D. Conger and Thomas W. Palmer. In Missouri "Gum-shoe" Bill Stone is a poor trade for George G. Vest, but in Maryand Landor Rayner is a notable gain over E. K. Wilson, who was Gorman's calleague in 185.

son, who was Gorman's colleague in 1885, New York had its William M. Evarts to balance its Warner Miller, so after striking an average the less said about Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew, the better. Connecticut's Brandegee and Bulkeley cannot be considered the equals of Gryllie H. Platt and Joseph R. Hawley, but Virginia Charles International Company of the Connecticut's Research of the Connecticut of the Connecticu ginia gains immeasurably in substituting Daniel and Martin for William Mahone Daniel and Martin for William Mahone and H. H. Riddleberger, Pennsylvania has its Penrose, but it had Don Cameron in 1885, while P. C. Knox is a giant along-side of John J. Mitchell, "John A. Logan was Mr. Cullom's col-league from Illinois in 1885, Albert J. Hop-kins is a much abler senator than General Logan, Indiana no longer ass Daniel W.

Logan, Indiana no longer has Daniel W Voorhees and Benjamin Harrison, but Mr. Nornees and Benjamin Harrison, but Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hemenway need no apologies. If Ohlo has a Charlle Dick in place of John Sherman, it must be said, nevertheless, that even a Foraker is pre-ferable to a Hurry B. Payne, who was a senator in 1885, Nobody would ask Nevada to exchange Nixon and Newlands for James G. Fair and John P. Jones.

But the comparison need not be ex-tended. In some States there has been retrogression, in others a marked ad-vance. If the East has lost, the West has probably gained, and the South is holding its own. The average of ability, integrity, and efficiency seems about the same, Cer-tainly, there is nothing to show that tainly there is nothing to show that the Senate of twenty years ago was notably superior to the Senate of to-day-New

Many Meetings.

There are a number of meetings scheduled for the coming week at the City Hall. They are as follows:
Local Assestments, 8 P. M. Monday.
Hwith 7:30 P. M.

Tuesday, Common Council and joint ses-The hoard meeting will be postponed

until Tuesday, July 17th. The Water Com-mittee will meet on Friday at 8 P. M.

CUT GLASS.

We are going to continue our special sale of Cut-Glass for another week, so as to admit our low prices on the "most desirable" of all things for wedding presents. We quote prices on some items: Cnt-Glass Olive Dish....\$1.00

Cut-Glass Handled Olive Dish, \$1.25. Cut-Glass Spoon Tray....\$2.50 Cut-Glass Footed Bon-Bon.

Cut-Glass Footed Tall Bon-Cut-Glass, 7-inch Nappy, \$2.00 Cut-Glass 8-inch Berry Bowl,

Cut-Glass 9-inch Berry Bowl, \$5.00. Cut-Glass 10-inch Vasc. .\$2-50 Cut-Glass 14-inch Vase. . \$5.00

Cut-Glass 1 - quart Pitcher, Cut-Glass 3-pint Tall Pitcher, \$5.00.

\$5.00.
Cut-Glass Footed Berry or
Fruit Bowl, \$8.00.
Hundreds of other items at
correspondingly low prices. All our cut-glass is cut on the best of American blanks and the cuttings are superb. The E. B. Taylor Co.

Richmond, Va., The Housecepers' Friend, THE STORE

WITH A REPUTATION SODA WATER DRINKS.

VINTHROP D. CRENSHAW, MANAGER 836 Last Main Street.

FOR THE HOT DAY the most refreshing and cooling drink is Lime-Ade, ALLEN'S BREW, THE BEST

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Clgars, Imported and Domestic; Cigarettes, Tobacce and Pipes.